

WEATHER REPORT
OKLAHOMA: Wednesday unsettled, cooler in west portion; Thursday probably rain and colder.
TULSA, April 19.—The temperature: Maximum 79, minimum 59. Southerly winds and partly cloudy.

TULSA DAILY WORLD

PROSPERITY TALK
Three Tulsa oil concerns were granted charters yesterday, the incorporation capital of the trio aggregating \$150,000. The companies are operated by men who live and spend their money right here, too.

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U. S. SOLDIERS AT STANDSTILL IN VILLA HUNT

Remain Inactive While Reports of Villa's Death Grow Consistent.

ANSWER TO CARRANZA TO BE FILED AT ONCE

If German Situation Grows More Acute All Troops May Be Withdrawn.

MEXICO CITY, April 19.—According to messages received here, evidence confirmatory of the death of Francisco Villa is being slowly gathered. Officials are now more disposed to give credit to the first reports of the finding of the grave of the bandit. One report today said that the Indians who had cared for Villa during his last illness had been located and depositions taken. According to these affidavits, Villa died of blood-poisoning. At the foreign office full credit is attached to the statements of these Indians.

Say Villa Dead.

EL PASO, Texas, April 19.—In spite of every denial and doubt, and on the face of the statement of Governor Enriquez at Chihuahua that the story of Villa's death was only a rumor, General Carranza and General Garcia resuscitated tonight their confidence in the truth of the finding of the body of the bandit. General Garcia said he had learned unofficially today that the failure of Colonel Cavazos and General Borja to exhume Villa's body, to arrive at Cusihuicuri was due to the fact that he had changed his program and was taking the body to Santa Ysabel. The latter town is 25 miles north of San Borja and about an equal distance from Chihuahua, with which it is connected by the Mexico North-western railway.

At the same time both General Garcia and General Borja expressed uneasiness over the continued absence of direct news from Colonel Cavazos. He is not supposed to have had more than a small body of troops with him and it is felt that he may have fallen into a trap laid for him by the Villistas. Interest in Villa's fate or whereabouts has considerably waned here in the face of the crisis between the United States and Germany and its possible effect in causing the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico. This was made clear today when Secretary

Officials Inactive. WASHINGTON, April 19.—No decision as to withdrawal of American troops from Mexico is expected for a week or ten days unless there are new outbreaks against the forces in Mexico to compel immediate action. This was made clear today when Secretary

PEACEFUL HENRY IS NEBRASKAN'S CHOICE

Auto Manufacturer Gets Biggest Preferential Vote Among Republicans.

OMAHA, Neb., April 19.—Henry Ford received the preferential vote of Nebraska Republicans in yesterday's state-wide primary, according to the returns received up to noon today. Senator A. B. Cummings apparently tied for second place. All of the men elected as delegates at large to the Republican national convention are said to favor Hughes.

STATE FAIR GIVES ONE DAY TO TULSA

September 28 is Date Selected; Will Run Excursion From Here.

Secretary W. A. Rayson of the Retail Merchants' association yesterday received word from L. S. Mahan, secretary of the Oklahoma State Fair at Oklahoma City, that the board of directors had designated September 28 as "Tulsa Day" at the fair. The action was taken in response to a letter from Mr. Rayson asking that this be done in the interest of the movement to promote harmony between Tulsa and Oklahoma City.

It is planned to run a special train from Tulsa to the capital on this day and have a big celebration on the fairgrounds. This trip will supplant the annual trade excursion to Oklahoma City, the first of which was held last year. In his letter to the local secretary, Mr. Mahan says: "We will give this matter the widest publicity and do everything in our power to entertain the good people of Tulsa on this occasion."

HAVEN'T RECEIVED NOTE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 19.—(1 p. m.) via London 6:22 p. m.—Not a line of telegraphic news on the forthcoming American note or German-American relations has been printed here since a brief bulletin yesterday afternoon announcing that the note was ready. The German authorities, who have had unfortunate experiences with unofficial forecasts and summaries of earlier notes on which unfriendly comment in Germany was based, have taken measures to insure that nothing shall be published until the full authentic text of the latest communication from Washington is available. The American embassy at this hour has received no part of the note.

WON'T RELEASE IGEL NOR GIVE UP PAPERS

U. S. District Attorney Marshall Turns Down Demand of Germans.

IGEL STILL IN JAIL

Only Those Papers Will Be Returned That Are Marked "Official."

NEW YORK, April 19.—Wolfe von Igel will not be released from custody and only a part of the documents seized at the time of his arrest on a charge of being implicated in a plot to destroy the Welland canal, will be returned to the German embassy, United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall declared tonight. His statement was made in explanation of the latest phase of the tangle that followed the arrest of the former secretary of Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German military attaché, and who is now declared by Ambassador von Bernstorff to be an attaché of the German embassy. "When the ambassador's protest reached my office, the only question to be decided was whether von Igel was a member of the German ambassador's staff on the date of the crime charged," said Mr. Marshall. "I was immediately to report in the negative."

The crime von Igel is charged with took place during September, 1914. It was not until December, 1915, that Ambassador von Bernstorff presented von Igel's name as a member of his official family. I doubt if von Igel proved acceptable, and it is my opinion that he never has been legally a member of the German embassy staff.

Regarding the documents seized, the return of which was demanded by Count von Bernstorff, denial was made by Mr. Marshall that he had received instructions to turn them over to the German embassy.

CANADIAN IS DEAD AFTER 36-DAY FAST

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 19.—J. R. Stratton of Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, died here today after thirty-six days of fasting, and Professor K. Feige, formerly of Oklahoma City, under whose treatment he was, was prohibited from receiving anything but water, was arrested and held by the coroner's jury in the sum of \$1,000 bail for manslaughter. Professor Feige, it was testified by his widow and nurse, Richard Ellis, had been treating Stratton since March. Last Friday local physicians were called in, but their efforts could not save his life. When the local doctors were summoned, Stratton had been 74 hours in a state of constant hicoughs, which Feige had endeavored to stop by tightening a belt around Stratton's waist so tight that his wife removed it to ease her husband's suffering, said at the inquest today. Stratton had served for 25 years in the Canadian parliament and was regarded as a leader in political affairs in Ontario.

Last Friday Feige was arrested for practicing medicine without a license and was out on \$1,000 bail when he was arrested today on the manslaughter charge.

Send Out Officers. NEW YORK, April 19.—Army recruiting headquarters sent out an automobile today loaded with uniformed soldiers to arouse interest in military service. The car carried a captain, a quartermaster-sergeant, a corporal and a private who made speeches wherever they could gather a crowd. Army officers said recruiting here is confronted with disadvantages not existing elsewhere.

American Note Containing the Ultimatum Is Now on Its Way

American Official Note Which May Bring Break With Germany

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The text of the American note to Germany, signed by Secretary Lansing and addressed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin follows:

"You are instructed to deliver to the secretary of foreign affairs a communication reading as follows: "I did not fail to transmit immediately, by telegraph to my government, your excellency's note of the 10th instant in regard to certain attacks by German submarines, and particularly in regard to the disastrous explosion which on March 21 last wrecked the French steamer ship Sussex in the English channel. I have now the honor to deliver, under instructions from my government, the following reply to your excellency: "Information now in the possession of the government of the United States fully establishes the facts in the case of the Sussex and the ferocity which my government has drawn from the statements and proposals contained in that note is that the imperial government has failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation which has resulted, not alone from the attack on the Sussex but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed by the unrestrained practice of the commanders of German submarines during the past 12 months and more, in the indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations. "If the sinking of the Sussex had been an isolated case the government of the United States might find it possible to hope that the officer who was responsible for that act would willingly oblige his orders or had been criminally negligent in taking note of the provisions they prescribed, and that the ends of justice might be satisfied by imposing upon him an adequate punishment coupled with a formal disavowal of the act and payment of a suitable indemnity by the imperial government. But, though the attack upon the Sussex was manifestly indefensible and caused a loss of life so terrible as to make it clear that such a conclusion would be a gross injustice, the terrible examples of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels are conducting it, it unhappily does not stand alone."

"On the contrary the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is a case of instance, even though one of the most distressing instances, of the deliberate method and spirit of

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Conclusions Set Out in Appendix Comments From Leading Papers

DALLAS TIMES-HERALD.—President Wilson has taken a stand in the interests and ideals of the whole nation. There is but one thing for the people to do—stand by our president.

Dallas Morning News.—The president's address to congress is in reality an address to the country and to the world. Without reciting the indictment of Germany . . . the people of the United States feel, if unhappily, they must go to war with Germany, at least they have exhausted every honorable means of averting that calamity.

The Oklahomaan.—Whether Germany is to lose the only friend she now has among the major nations of the world will be determined by Germany's actions following the receipt of the note. . . . There can be no doubt but that the note is an ultimatum and final word from the United States relative to Germany's barbarous submarine warfare.

San Antonio Light.—President Wilson has finally said to Germany what he should have said immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. While the text and spirit of his message to congress will be applauded by the American people, it is a question if his great delay in approaching anything like positive action has not heavily discounted anything he may say. The danger of the situation in the face of Germany's actions may be that this note means no more than those that preceded it.

Kansas City Star.—President Wilson has waited with infinite patience in the hope that the intolerable condition in the face of Germany's actions may be remedied. There is still a possibility that Germany may recognize the correctness of the American position. All Americans must hope for this outcome. But if it should not come, the president can count on the backing of a united America.

Baltimore Sun.—There are only two types of men who could follow the course Wilson has adopted: The first is the weak, opinionated, invertebrate fellow who in no circumstances can make a decision. The second is the man of exceptional strength and determination. If Germany has suspected the president of the United States to be of the former class she will be quickly made to realize her mistake.

Cleveland Leader.—The meaning of this message to Berlin is plain. It can not be misunderstood. The president has spoken too strongly now to fall back into a maze of diplomatic correspondence. Congress will support the president. The country will stand by its official representatives.

Muskogee Phoenix.—A masterful analysis of the situation. The language is extremely courteous, unnecessarily so it seems to us, but forcible. The president has pursued the only possible course open unless he should choose to beat an ignominious retreat. This, as we understand it, and rightly, is the last word.

CHARGE EDUCATOR RAISED WARRANTS

J. W. Cooper Is Now in Jail Pending Arraignment Before the Bar and Making Bond.

Special to The World. MALESTER, April 19.—J. W. Cooper, former president of the Pittsburg county teachers association, former superintendent of the Sunday school of the First Christian church in McAlester and now a member of the executive committee of the Oklahoma teachers association, was arrested this afternoon on charge of raising school warrants and defrauding the county and school districts out of approximately \$1,000. It is alleged that from 15 to 20 warrants have been raised by Cooper in the last 14 months. One for 40 cents was raised to \$100. Cooper is in the county jail pending arraignment and fixing of bond.

The Speech That Congress Heard

The president said: "Gentlemen of the congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas and that it warned all vessels of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed or else enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules founded on principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of noncombatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case, be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon capricious or arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations."

Promises Not Kept.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate, the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants."

"What actually happened in the year which has since elapsed, has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances insusceptible of

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SPY SUSPECTS SAY THEY ARE TEACHERS

Yet Military Officers Say Important Maps Found on Them.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 19.—Two of the three men arrested at Hardeeville, S. C., yesterday and held on suspicion that, it is alleged, maps of great military importance were found on their persons, today declared they are teachers in the New York public schools. They are asserted that acting Superintendent Straubenville of the New York city schools could identify them.

One of the men, Louis Goldberger, asserted that he was a professor in the Brunswick school in Brooklyn, while Frank Pickelsky claims to be connected with the Dewitt-Clinton school. The other man gave his name as Mark Markson.

The men were arrested at the instigation of Lieut. A. P. Cronkrite of the United States engineering corps, who asserts that they had been following his party, which is engaged in making military maps, for several days. They were arrested on a charge of vagrancy, but each produced \$5,000 to refute this and the charge was changed to that of being "suspicious characters."

On Germany's Reply Will Hinge Future Course of Action of U.S. Government

Is Dispatched After Wilson Goes Before Congress and Outlines Course of Action; Leaders Admit That Severance of Relations Is Likely Result.

NOTE TAKES UNEQUIVOCAL STAND FOR U.S.

Germany Must Make Reparation and Adopt Another Plan of Submarine Warfare or Suffer the Consequences; Wilson Demands an Early Reply.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson's long expected final warning to Germany that the United States will break off diplomatic relations unless she abandons her present methods of submarine warfare and immediately declares her intention to do so, was delivered today in a note to Berlin and was announced by the president in an address to a joint session of congress. The president demands nothing less than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce.

Both the president's address and the American note declare in unequivocal terms that only by Germany acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations altogether be prevented.

The president considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare may be conducted within the limits of international law and humanity after Germany abandons her present methods.

Diplomatic history records but one instance as yet where a breaking of relations between two first class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

Congress Concerned.

Congress received the president's declaration of his course with mixed evidences of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democrat and Republican, thought the president hardly could do less and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war. Republican Leader Mann alone of all the opposition leaders openly attacked the president for his stand. He characterized it as a political play.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to congress he said:

SUCCESS ATTENDS HOME VISITATION

Find Fifty-four Per Cent of Tulsans Are Members of Churches.

2,000 IN MOVEMENT

Visitors Find City Has Passed Forty Thousand Mark in Population.

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HARRY K. WILL BOB UP AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, April 19.—John W. Thomas, master appointed to take testimony in the suit of Harry K. Thaw against his wife, Evelyn Thaw, today recommended to the court that Thaw be granted a divorce and the decree was ordered by the court.

STATE TROOPS TO QUELL RIOTING

HASTINGS ON HUDSON, N. Y., April 19.—Martial law was declared in effect within the limits of Hastings village and state troops were called upon for duty after rioting had assumed serious proportions among the strikers of the National Cable & Cable Co. A mob attacked the company's plant with bullets and stones.

TEDDY GETS ARKANSAS VOTE

Progressives From Arkansas Lined up for Roosevelt.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 19.—Nine delegates and nine alternates to the Progressive national convention at the state convention to be held in Little Rock tomorrow, J. A. Comer, chairman of the Progressive state central committee, today said that it is probable that the delegates will be unopposed, but that all will be Roosevelt men. He said that tomorrow's convention will adopt a resolution that will have to do with consolidation with the Republican party, but declined to predict the nature of the resolution.

The Score. "What's all this?" "That's the golf score of a newly-engaged couple. They went around in forty-five kisses an d17 hugs."